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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/814,091 | 03/21/2001 | Charles W. Knouse | OBLX-01022US0 | 2979 |

28554 7590 07/14/2004

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EXAMINER

DADA, BEEMNET W

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|
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2135

DATE MAILED: 07/14/2004

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/814,091

Applicant(s)

KNOUSE ET AL.

Examiner

Beemnet W Dada

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 March 2001.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-60 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-60 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3, 5-7.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-60 have been examined.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 9-22, 26, 27, 31-36, 39-43, 46-50, 53, 56, 59 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Gupta et al. (hereinafter referred to as Gupta) (US Patent No. 6,226,752 B1).

4. As per claims 1 and 36, Gupta teaches a method for providing access services, comprising the steps of:

receiving user session state information for a first user [column 11, lines 46-53];
receiving resource request information for a first resource [column 11, lines 46-59];
receiving a request to authorize said first user to access said first resource [column 12, lines 13-27], said request to authorize is from an application without a web agent front end (understood by the examiner as a stand alone or multiple application server, i.e., an application server not connected behind a web server or any other web agent) [column 11, lines 10-20, and column 12, lines 13-27]; and

attempting to authorize said first user to access said first resource without requiring said first user to re-submit authentication credentials [column 12, lines 54-61].

5. As per claims 27 and 50, Gupta teaches a method for providing access services by an application without a web agent front end, comprising the steps of:

receiving an electronic request from a first user to access a first resource, said step of receiving includes receiving information from a cookie [column 11, lines 46-67 and column 12, lines 1-6];

providing said information from said cookie to an access system interface [column 12, lines 14-24]; and

requesting said access system interface to authorize said first user to access said first resource based on information from said request from said first user and based on said information from said cookie [column 12, lines 14-61].

6. As per claim 43, Gupta teaches an apparatus, comprising:

a communication interface [column 11, lines 25-37 and figures 1 and 2];
one or more storage devices [column 11, lines 25-37 and figures 1 and 2]; and
one or more processors in communication with said one or more storage devices and said communication interface [column 11, lines 25-37 and figures 1 and 2], said one or more processors programmed to perform a method comprising the steps of:
receiving user session state information for a first user [column 11, lines 46-53],
receiving resource request information for a first resource [column 11, lines 46-59], receiving a request to authorize said first user to access said first resource [column 12, lines 13-27], said request to authorize is from an application without a web agent front end (understood by the examiner as a stand alone or multiple application server, i.e., an application server not connected behind a web server or any other web agent) [column 11, lines 10-20, and column 12, lines 13-27], and attempting to authorize said first user to access said first resource without requiring said first user to re-submit authentication credentials [column 12, lines 54-61].

7. As per claim 53, Gupta teaches an apparatus, comprising:

a communication interface [column 11, lines 25-37 and figures 1 and 2];
one or more storage devices [column 11, lines 25-37 and figures 1 and 2]; and
one or more processors in communication with said one or more storage devices and said communication interface [column 11, lines 25-37 and figures 1 and 2], said one or more processors programmed to perform a method for providing access services by an application without a web agent front end (understood by the examiner as stand alone or multiple application server, i.e., an application server not connected behind a web server or any other web agent) [column 11, lines 10-20, and column 12, lines 13-27], the method comprising the steps of:

receiving an electronic request from a first user to access a first resource, said step of receiving includes receiving information from a cookie [column 11, lines 46-67 and column 12, lines 1-6], providing said information from said cookie to an access system interface [column 12, lines 14-24], and requesting said access system interface to authorize said first user to access said first resource based on information from said request from said first user and based on said information from said cookie [column 12, lines 14-61].

8. As per claim 56, Gupta teaches a method for providing access services, comprising the steps of:

authenticating a first user [column 12, lines 24-41];

causing user session state information to be stored at a client for said first user [column 12, lines 50-56];

authorizing said first user to access a first protected resource [column 12, lines 42-51];

receiving a request from an application without a web agent front end to allow said first user to access a second protected resource, said step of receiving a request includes receiving said user session state information from said application [column 11, lines 46-53];

allowing said first user to access said second protected resource without requiring said first user to re-submit authentication credentials, if said first user is authorized to access said second protected resource [column 12, lines 41-61 and column].

9. As per claim 2, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method, wherein said user session state information is a session token form a cookie stored on a client for said first user [column 11, line 67].

10. As per claims 6, 39, 46 and 59, Gupta teaches the method as applied above.

Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method, wherein: said user session state information is a session token from a cookie stored on a client for said first user, said session state information was created by an access system [column 12, lines 46-61]; and said access system performs said step of attempting to authorize [column 12, lines 54-61].

11. As per claim 7, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method, wherein: said user session state information is a session token from a cookie stored on a client for said first user, said user session state information was created by an access system and provided to said application by said access system (logon server redirects the browser back to application server, with session information included with the redirection) [column 12, lines 42-60]; said application caused said session token to be stored in said cookie and said access system performs said step of attempting to authorize [column 12, lines 42-60].

12. As per claim 9, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method, wherein said resource request information includes: an identification of a resource type, an identification of a resource, and an identification of an operation [column 11, lines 39-45].

13. As per claim 10, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method, wherein said resource request information includes: an identification of a resource type, an identification of a resource; an identification of an operation, and query string information [column 11, 39-45 and column 14, lines 33-42].

14. As per claim 11, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method, wherein said resource request information includes: an identification of a resource type, an identification of a resource, an identification of an operation, and post data information [column 11, 39-45 and column 14, lines 33-42].

15. As per claim 12, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches standalone or multiple application servers [column 11, lines 10-25].

16. As per claim 13, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method, wherein:

said step of attempting to authorize is based on said user session state information and said resource request information [column 11, lines 45-51 and column 12, lines 14-24].

17. As per claim 14, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the steps of: creating a resource request object, said resource request object represents a request to access said first resource (sending a request to access a resource [column 11, lines 46-51]; and creating a user session object, said user session object represents said first user after said first user has been authenticated [column 12, lines 42-61].

18. As per claims 15, 34, 40, 41, 47, 48 and 60, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the steps of: determining whether said first resource is protected [column 12, lines 25-42]; determining an authentication

scheme for said first resource [column 12, lines 25-42]; and determining whether said authentication scheme is satisfied based on said user session state information [column 12, lines 25-42] and making available to said application indication of whether said user session is protected and authentication scheme [column 12, lines 14-42].

19. As per claim 16, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the steps of:

making available to said application an indication of whether said first resource is protected [column 12, lines 25-42]; and making available to said application an indication of said authentication scheme [column 12, lines 25-42].

20. As per claim 17, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the steps of:

determining one or more authentication actions for said first resource [column 12, lines 25-42].

21. As per claim 18, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the steps of:

making available to said application an indication of said one or more authentication actions for said first resource [column 12, lines 25-42].

22. As per claim 19, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the steps of:

performing at least one of said authentication actions for said first resource [column 12, lines 25-42].

23. As per claim 20, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the steps of:

Determining one or more authorization actions for said first resource [column 12-, lines 25-42].

24. As per claim 21, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the steps of:

making available to said application an indication of said one or more authorization actions for said first resource [column 12, lines 25-42].

25. As per claim 22, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the step of:

performing at least one of said authorization actions for said first resource [column 12, lines 25-42].

26. As per claims 26, 35, 42 and 49, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the step of:

allowing said first user to access said first resource if said first user is authorized to access said first resource [column 12, lines 42-53].

27. As per claim 31, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method further comprising the steps of:

Requesting data from said information form said cookie, said request being made to said access system interface [column 12, lines 12-23], receiving said data from said access system interface [column 12, lines 41-61] and using said data for an access system service [column 12, lines 41-61].

28. As per claim 32, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method wherein, the cookie was originally provided by a first web agent (a client browser) [column 11, lines 45-50].

29. As per claim 33, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method wherein, the cookie was originally provided by an access system interface [column 12, lines 54-61].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

30. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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31. Claims 3-5, 8, 28-30, 37, 38, 44, 45, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gupta (US Patent No. 6,226,752 B1) in view of Wood et al. (hereinafter referred to as Wood) (US Patent No. 6,668,322 B1).

32. As per claim 3, 28, 37, 44, 51, 54 and 57, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches said user session state information is from a cookie stored on a client for said first user [column 12, lines 50-62]. Gupta also suggests using encryption method to transfer information between access server, application server and client, including encrypting session information [column 14, lines 12-26]. Gupta does not clearly teach said user information is encrypted and decrypting said user session information. However, Wood teaches a method of providing access services, wherein user session information is encrypted and decrypting user session state information [column 7, lines 32-63]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to encrypt and decrypt user session information as per teachings of Wood and include it into the access service taught by Gupta, in order to utilize secure transfer of information between access sever, application server and client and protect sensitive information stored in session token (cookie).

33. As per claims 4, 29, 38, 45, 52, 55 and 58, the combination of Gupta and Wood teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Wood teaches decrypting encrypted session information at an access server, wherein only the access server possessing a key needed for decryption [column 7, lines 3263].

34. As per claims 5 and 30 and the combination of Gupta and Wood teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Wood teaches session information includes identity of the user [column 8, lines 9-25].

35. As per claim 8, Gupta teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Gupta teaches the method, wherein session information includes user identity and time period [column 11, lines 59-66]. Gupta does not explicitly teach session information includes an authentication level for a user. However, Wood teaches session information that includes authentication level for a user [column 8, lines 9-13 and column 2, lines 35-42]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include authentication level for a user into a session information as per teachings of Wood and include it into session information taught by Gupta, in order to allow clients with different level of authentication level and further increase security of protected information.

36. Claims 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gupta (US Patent No. 6,226,752 B1) in view of Wenig et al (hereinafter refereed to as Wenig) (US Patent No. 6,286,098 B1).

37. As per claim 23, Gupta teaches a method for providing access services as applied above. Gupta does not explicitly teach determining one or more audit rules for a resource. However Wenig teaches determining one or more audit rules for a resource [column 1, lines 55-67 and column 10, lines 7-34]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to determine on or more audit rules fro a resource as per teachings of Wenig and include it into the method of providing access services taught by

Gupta in order to verify occurred events during a particular user session within a client and server applications.

38. As per claims 24 and 25, the combination of Gupta and Wenig teach the method as applied above. Furthermore, Wenig teaches making available to an application an indication of one or more audit rules for a resource and performing at least one of said audit rules for said resource [column 10, lines 7-34].

Conclusion

39. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO Form 892.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Beemnet W Dada whose telephone number is (703) 305-8895. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (8:30 am - 6:00 pm).

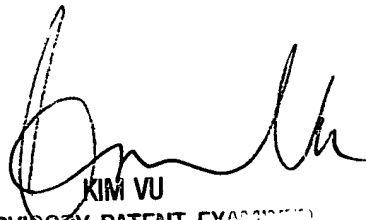
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Y Vu can be reached on (703) 305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Beemnet Dada

July 2, 2004



KIM VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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